

During the past thirty years that I have spent in observing birds, this is the first instance that I have ever detected this hawk in the winter.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Recent Winter Occurrences of Two Hawks in Maine.**—Evidence accumulates to the effect that the Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*) is to be found in Maine in winter more often than has generally been supposed.<sup>1</sup> I saw it twice during the season of 1910–1911 at Portland. On January 24, 1911, at 11 A. M., one flew across Temple Street, in the heart of the business section of the city, distant about a hundred yards from the window at which I was standing, rose gradually and disappeared towards the west. On February 7, at 3.30 P. M., during a snowstorm, one flew down Middle Street, passing the same window within about thirty feet and clearly indicating the plumage of immaturity.

The chances are that the Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*) is also a more frequent visitor in Maine in winter than it has been thought, for there has not been a great deal of systematic observation here at that season. I believe that only three trustworthy records of its appearance have yet been made,<sup>2</sup> though it is stated in the Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society, Vol. XI, pages 15 and 16, by Miss Nellie F. Dunton, that she saw a Hawk, "probably a Sharp-shinned," in winter at Winnegance. I happened upon a fourth instance, February 11, 1911, when I saw one of these Hawks near the western end of Danforth Street, Portland, about 2 P. M. It perched for a few moments in a tree overlooking the harbor, then flew away in the direction of Cape Elizabeth.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

**The Saw-whet Owl in Georgia.**—On January 1, 1911, I procured a fine specimen of the Saw-whet Owl. It was a female in what seems to me to be an extremely gray phase of plumage. The reddish tinge on the back and wings is so very slight as almost to require a stretch of the imagination to see any red or brown there. The streaks on the breast are, however, fairly ochraceous. It was an old bird, measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The ovaries were numerous and some of them swollen to the size of No. 6 or No. 8 shot. No traces of undigested food could be found.

The locality was a small island known as Buck Hummock, just south of Tybee. The bird sat quite still in a clump of bushes and showed no uneasiness at our presence. In fact my companion had ascended and descended a large pine tree after eagle's eggs, passing within six feet of the little owl, and we did not discover it until we were seated on the ground lurching. The specimen has been mounted for Mr. W. J. DeRenne of this city, owner of the Wormsloe collection.

<sup>1</sup> Norton, Auk, XXVII, p. 207; Brown, l. c.

<sup>2</sup> Smith, Forest and Stream, XX, pp. 24–25; Brownson, Journ. Me. Orn. Soc., VII, p. 21; Norton, *ibid.*, IX, p. 9.

I am not aware that this species has been before detected in Georgia. I found it once in South Carolina, many years ago, and a specimen was secured there by Mr. Alfred Cuthbert. It is now in the collection of Dr. E. E. Murphy of Augusta, Ga.—W. J. HOXIE, *Savannah, Ga.*

**A Snowy Owl in New Jersey.**—A Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) was shot on the line between Orange and South Orange, New Jersey, on November 19, 1910. The bird was secured by a man of the name of Adams, in the employ of Mr. L. Bamberger, of 602 Center Street, and was placed for mounting in the hands of Mr. Ray Baldwin, a taxidermist of Newark. A letter written to the latter asking for particulars as to whether the bird was unusually white, as indicated by Mr. Adams, failed to elicit any statement.—B. S. BOWDISH, *Demarest, N. J.*

**Northern Pileated Woodpecker in Massachusetts.**—Mr. Henry P. Meade has kindly given to me a Northern Pileated Woodpecker (*Phlæotomus pileatus abieticola*) which he shot in Harvard, Mass., October 15, 1910. It is a young male. This is an extremely rare bird in this locality.—JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

**Breeding of the Raven in Pennsylvania.**—The extreme and increasing rarity of the Northern Raven (*Corvus corax principalis*) in the eastern United States makes it advisable to place on record the nesting of a pair in Center County, Pennsylvania. In 1909 the nest was found on a ledge or shelf in a nearly perpendicular wall of rock in a gap in the mountains. In middle April, when found, it held three full-fledged young. In 1910 a nearly finished nest was found on the same cliff on February 19, and the set of five eggs was collected on March 1. A second set of five eggs was found on March 16, and Mr. D. E. Harrower found a third set of four on April 10.

In early May (6-7), 1910, while back in Huntington County, I saw a pair of Ravens with a young one scarcely able to fly and easily distinguishable by its weak, crow like notes.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *State College, Pa.*

**Clarke's Nutcracker in Illinois.**—While in Milwaukee recently, Mr. Shrosbree, chief taxidermist of the Milwaukee Public Museum, told me of the capture of a specimen of *Nucifraga columbiana* by his brother, near Chicago. Upon inquiry of Mr. Frank Shrosbree, he informed me as follows: "I shot the Clarke's Nutcracker on the 9th of October, 1894, at Gross Point, Illinois." Gross Point is a small German settlement in Cook County, about 15 miles northwest of Chicago. This is, I believe, the first record of this species for Illinois.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

**Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) at Lyons, N. Y.**—As this bird is such a very rare winter visitant in this section, I take the liberty